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## NOTES

The year 1904 will be known for its Thackeray revival, if, indeed, there were ever any real waning of interest in Thackeray. The existence of unexpected treasure-trove was made known in the publication of "Thackeray's Letters to an American Family" (The Century Co.), these having originally appeared in the *Century Magazine* and being contributed by Miss Lucy Baxter, of New York, to whose family the letters were addressed. A complement to this is Gen. James Grant Wilson's two volumes on "Thackeray in the United States" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), which, besides the full narrative and abundant illustrations and reproductions, comprise a careful bibliography of Thackeray's works published in the United States, and of magazine articles on Thackeray, compiled by an indefatigable student, Mr. Frederick S. Dickson. Coincident with these the large mass of new Thackeray material which has been identified and has been accumulating within the past five years, since the appearance of Mrs. Ritchie's Biographical Edition of Thackeray's works and Mr. Lewis Melville's two-volumed "Life of Thackeray," naturally has led to new and more complete editions of the works of the novelist. Three such new editions have appeared within the year: the Kensington, published by the Scribners; the Macmillan, published by the Macmillan Co. and edited by Thackeray's biographer, Mr. Melville, and the Cornhill, published by the Crowells and edited by Professors Trent of Columbia University and Henneman of The University of the South. In this last edition, besides the special introductions to the several novels and volumes, is a fresh biographical study and a detailed chronological bibliography of Thackeray's writings and contributions to periodicals, supplementing the biography and exhibiting each step of the novelist's literary development. These portions of the work, it may be of some interest to note, are from the hands of two who have been associated with the entire history of the SEWANEE REVIEW, one as editor before 1900 from its beginning in 1892, and the other since 1900.

There is hardly a more indefatigable literary student and worker in America than Professor Trent, and one piece of work done but suggests and leads to the undertaking of another. This accounts for his "Brief History of American Literature" (D. Appleton & Co.), designed for the use of schools. It is the natural outcome, doubtless urged by the publishers, of the author's larger "History of American Literature, 1607-1865," in Mr. Gosse's Literatures of the World series published by the Appleton's. The present volume forms one of the Twentieth Century Text Books got out by the same publishers under the general editorship of the Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, Dr. Nightingale. This second volume has some new features not in the former, which are valuable additions: it is brought down to date, it has an illuminating chronological outline of the chief works in American Literature, and it contains more general and helpful bibliographical references. The chapters are well chosen for introduction to the study: Early Colonial, Later Colonial, Revolutionary, and Transitional; then the early Knickerbockers and the Transcendentalists; then in groups, Romances, 1830-50, Poets 1830-50, Poets and Novelists, 1850-65; followed by Miscellaneous, 1830-65 and Latter Days, 1865-1904. The style is reduced to much simpler language; not altogether an improvement, since much of the verve and spice characteristic of the larger book necessarily disappears. For school purposes it will no doubt prove its value and practical school teachers alone can decide this. But for sufficiently advanced pupils and certainly for the Freshman or Sophomore classes in colleges, the strength and disinterestedness and freshness and sparkle of the former book—which make it easily the most satisfactory treatment of American Literature extant—is to be preferred.

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The special winter art number of the *International Studio* on "Daumier and Gavarni, the greatest of French Humorous Draughtsmen" (John Lane), is even more delightful in its way than was the very interesting special summer number on "The Royal Academy, from Reynolds to Millais, the Record of a Century," handsome and instructive as that was. The two together

make two wisely chosen and splendid thick quartos for 1904. As usual, "The Royal Academy" was a special subject developed historically, comprising the "Origin and History of the Royal Academy," the "Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers," and "Notes on Portraits of Some Leading Academicians," together with numerous letters in fac-simile and an abundance of illustrations—special plates in photogravure, in color and in half-tone—and a reference chronological list of the associates and members of the Academy from its beginning. The winter number, while less historical, is more of a human document. Mr. Henry James some years ago wrote a characteristic and appreciative study of Daumier for the *Century Magazine*, and an old volume on Gavarni, filled with plates, can be found in some of our libraries; but still it remains true that little is generally known of them. Both drew largely for *Le Charivari*, the French prototype of *Punch*, and other comic journals, though they also published their drawings elsewhere. Gavarni's drawings actually established fashions in clothes, and a part of his later work consisted of fashion plates where he invented new costumes. Daumier excelled in the production of the human countenance in all the varied character it possesses. His most active period was the decade and a half after 1850, the painter in him gradually yielding to the lithographer. It was not all fun with these artists of the comic and either of them could portray serious themes when he chose. Both were close and profound students of human life as well as skilled draughtsmen; and one, Daumier, had in him elements of the poet and mystical dreamer as fully developed as those of the satirist. The critical and biographical notes to the present quarto are the work of M. Henri Frantz on Daumier, and of M. Octave Uzanne on Gavarni. The volume is profusely illustrated, the illustrations representing the varied phases of the genius of the two men. The picture of Daumier is from an etching by Delteil in 1903; that of Gavarni from a lithograph by himself.

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There is every evidence that the study of History is getting splendidly organized and being reduced to a very definite sys-

tem — something so different from the study of Literature, whose spirit seems to disappear almost in the very moment in which a fixed system becomes established. The development of Libraries has given the occasion, and the Library method is the key to the situation. Consequently, "A History Syllabus for Secondary Schools, Outlining the Four Years' Course in History Recommended by the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association, By a Special Committee of the New England History Teachers' Association" (D. C. Heath & Co.), is not only valuable for all teachers of History but will be found to be quite as helpful to clubs and to students and general readers. After an introduction showing the spirit and purpose of the work and giving practical suggestions, come the syllabuses proper. These, giving subjects and corresponding bibliographical references, are under four heads, each representing a year's work: 1. Ancient History to 800 A.D.; 2. Medieval and Modern European History; 3. English History; 4. American History and Civil Government. In an Appendix is a list of some American Libraries containing special collections of historical material serviceable to teachers of History. There are helpful suggestions under each head for accumulating a small library which would cost about \$25. Also there are select lists of books referred to in the outline adapted for a town or larger school library. Each outline and bibliographical list may be obtained separately as well as all four collectively.

Similar in spirit is the "Source Book of Roman History" (D. C. Heath & Co.), by Professor Dana C. Munro of the University of Wisconsin, which gives extracts in translation from the various Latin authors who constitute for us the original sources as to the history and habits of the Romans. The extracts do not offer a continuous story, but are representative. They deal not only with the narrative of Roman history, but with the religion, army, institutions, manners and customs of the Roman people. The little volume is rich with bibliographical material and there are helpful illustrations.

Still another student's book on History, rather striking in its make-up and outward appearance, filled with illustrations, maps, plans, charts, suggestions, and bibliographical material, apart

from the narrative it contains, and printed in bold clear type, is "A History of the Ancient World" (Scribners)—an account of the Eastern Empires, the Greek Empire and the Empire of Rome to the time of Charlemagne, 800 A.D.—by Professor George S. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago. The highly colored frontispiece portrays a bit of the Parthenon and its frieze. There are elaborate helps for both teachers and pupils in addition to extensive outlines for reviews, review exercises, map and picture exercises, comparative studies, topics for reading and for class discussion, and subjects for written papers. All three of these books illustrate well the best methods in vogue with the best teachers for giving a sound basis to historical study.